

ommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, the use of the de la Guerra wells without chlorination is prohibited and until such time as analyses indicate that the entire Santa Barbara supply is safe, a temporary permit only be granted in answer to the application of the petitioner, the City of Santa Barbara.

The Board decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, that a temporary permit be granted to the city of Willows to dispose of its sewage on to the present 160-acre farm, pending the inauguration of more satisfactory methods of sewage disposal by the city.

It was decided that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, a temporary permit be granted to the city of Holtville to dispose of its sewage as at present and that the matter of granting a permanent permit be deferred to allow the installation of improvements as outlined in the report of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, dated April 14th, 1916.

It was decided by the Board that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, a temporary permit be granted to the city of Santa Barbara to dispose of crude sewage into Santa Barbara Channel as carried on at the present time, pending the formulation of plans and the construction of works as outlined in the report of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, dated March 6th, 1916.

The Board decided that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, a temporary permit be granted to the Redding Water Company to continue to supply water to the city of Redding, and that action be deferred on the granting of a permanent permit until works which secure improvements equivalent to those recommended in the report of Mr. Ralph Hilscher of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, under date of April 6, 1916, have been installed.

Resolutions and application from the cities of Pasadena and Alhambra to construct and maintain a tri-city sewage disposal plant in the county of Los Angeles was referred to Mr. C. G. Gillespie for consideration and recommendation.

It was decided that the state tuberculosis subsidy be not allowed to patients suffering from tuberculosis and being treated in buildings other than those which have been accepted by the State Board of Health.

The president appointed the following committee to supervise the questions prepared by the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses for the forthcoming examination to be held in Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Francisco, on June 13th and 14th: Dr. Adelaide Brown, Dr. Robert A. Peers and Dr. F. F. Gundrum.

In the matter of co-operation between the Bureau of Registration of Nurses and the State Civil Service Commission, it was decided that the holding of civil service examinations for state or county positions the examinations be given only in case the applicants are registered nurses or have applied in the regular way for examination to become a registered nurse.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, the following applicant having complied with the law, Section 8, Chapter 319, and with the rules and regulations of this Board, was granted a certificate as registered nurse: Sister Emile Teresa Neidhamer, No. 5281.

The report of the Food and Drug Inspection Committee for April was received and the action contained therein approved.

The Board then considered the violations of the Food and Drugs Act set for this date.

PUBLICATIONS

Mosquito Control in Panama. The Eradication of Malaria and Yellow Fever in Cuba and Panama. By Joseph A. LePrince, C. E., A. M., Chief Sanitary Inspector, Isthmian Canal Commission 1904-1914, and A. J. Orenstein, M. D., Asst. Chief Sanitary Inspector, Isthmian Canal Commission. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

We have all been hearing and reading, for a number of years past, of the wonderful achievement in sanitation which we Americans have been accomplishing on the Isthmus of Panama under the leadership of Colonel (now Surgeon General) Gorgas, but heretofore we have not had set before us the exact mechanism of this work.

The present work, "Mosquito Control in Panama," contains the accumulated experiences of over ten years of mosquito eradication work carried out under the most varied and difficult conditions imaginable. The constantly high temperature, frequent rains, tropical vegetation, accidents of terrain, and above all, a constantly and kaleidoscopically changing surface due to the engineering portion of the construction of the canal, all of these factors producing ideal mosquito breeding conditions. In addition to this the presence at all times of the day and night of large forces of men made for a situation requiring very fine executive ability and a constantly increasing knowledge of mosquito conditions.

To us in California, this work is invaluable, containing as it does, all of the situations that will, or can be met here in anti-malarial work, with this difference in our favor, however, that we start out with a tremendous advantage; namely, a dry season lasting over a period of six months.

Fascinating chapters in the book are those describing the study of the flight of the swarms of mosquitoes from their favorite breeding grounds to some favorite human feeding ground, and the influence of air currents on these flights. The chapters on the methods of eradication of breeding places are literally invaluable to the field sanitarian who shall have to properly gauge their relative value and the proper application of the exact measure necessary to employ; when to fill, when to drain, when to employ oil or larvacide; in the matter of drainage alone there are detail questions of enormous economic value; for instance, there are favorite anopheles breeding places that have been permanently eliminated by tile drains where open drainage by trenches would have been an economic waste; pitfalls there are all along the line for an inexperienced worker, for a single mistake in judgment in the execution of the work will render worthless whole series of expensive drains.

The work is written in such a manner that it can be readily understood by both physicians and laymen and, here in California, it should be in the hands of almost every one in the malaria-infected sections of the State. G. M. C.

Surgical Operations With Local Anesthesia. Second Edition. By Arthur E. Hertzler, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., F. A. C. S., Surgeon to the Halsted Hospital, Kansas; Swedish Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo. 327 pages; 173 illustrations; Cloth Bound, Price \$3.00. Surgery Publishing Company, New York, 1915.

This is a book principally for utility and it has derived a great deal from other authors, but has given credit. It is replete with illustrations giving in detail the exact technic for many operations both major and minor—some of them the general operator will never use. There are 173 illustrations, all of more or less value; those particularly to be commended represent the injection of the